In the Claims

The status of claims in the case is as follows:

1. [Currently amended] A method for workload planning,
comprising the steps of:

    determining for each of a plurality of prospective
customers, a projected volume of material for
processing;

    determining for each customer a complexity factor for
processing said material, including dismantling
prototype machines, identifying work content and
resulting saleable, commodity, and trash items, said
complexity factor representing processing time divided
by said volume as defined during prototype dismantling
and subsequently modified by actual experience; and

    responsive to said projected volume and said complexity
factor, determining staffing requirements and
productivity targets for a demanufacturing enterprise
for processing said material.

1   2.   Canceled

1   3.   [Original] The method of claim 1, further comprising

2   the step of converting said volume to weight.

1   4.   [Original] The method of claim 2, further comprising

2   the steps of converting said volume to weight, and

3   determining said complexity factor by prototyping.

1   5.   [Original] The method of claim 4, said prototyping

2   including the step of disassembly prototyping.

1   6.   [Original] The method of claim 5, said disassembly

2   prototyping step being applied to new material and further

3   comprising the step of accumulating historical data for

4   determining said complexity factor for previously

5   disassembled material.

1   7.   [Original] The method of claim 2, said projecting step

2   further comprising the step of determining an expected

3   number of truckloads of said material.

1   8.   [Original] The method of claim 5, said disassembly

2   prototyping further including the step of determining

3   salvageable and disposable content for said material of a

4   given equipment type.

1   9.   [Original]   The method of claim 1, further comprising

2   the steps of applying said quantity projections and

3   complexity factors to workload planning model for

4   forecasting workload requirements for said processing; and

5   responsive to said workload requirements determining

6   staffing requirements and resource balancing between

7   projects.

1   10.   [Original]   The method of claim 9, further comprising

2   the steps of adjusting said workload requirements for

3   absenteeism, fatigue, breaks, and vacation pattern factors.

1   11.   [Original]   The method of claim 9, said workload

2   planning model being implemented as a computer spreadsheet.

1   12.   [Original]   The method of claim 11, further comprising

2   the step of periodically updating said workload planning

3   model based upon actual and anticipated changes in quantity

4   projections and complexity factors.

1   13.   [Previously presented]   The method of claim 12, further

2 comprising the step of calculating said productivity targets

3 for a demanufacturing enterprise using said quantity

4 projections and complexity factors.

1 14. [Currently amended] A method for forecasting staffing

2 requirements for a demanufacturing enterprise, comprising

3 the steps of:

4 converting projected customer returns to weight,

5 multiplying said weight by a complexity factor

6 determined initially by disassembly prototyping and

7 subsequently modified by actual experience to generate

8 a staff requirement for each of a plurality of

9 customers, said disassembly prototyping including

10 dismantling prototype machines, identifying work

11 content and resulting saleable, commodity, and trash

12 items, said complexity factor initially representing

13 time for said disassembly prototyping divided by said

14 weight;

15 generating a summation of said staff requirements for

16 all customers; and

17 adjusting said staff requirements for all customers by

18   an expected absenteeism factor, fatigue factor, breaks

19   requirements, and vacation patterns to generate said

20   staffing requirements and productivity targets for said

21   demanufacturing enterprise.

1   15. [Original] The method of claim 14, further comprising

2   the step of executing said converting, generating, and

3   adjusting steps in a spreadsheet model.

1   16-18.   Canceled

2   19. [Previously presented] A program storage device

3   readable by a machine, tangibly embodying a program of

4   instructions executable by a machine to perform method steps

5   for workload planning, said method steps comprising:

6   determining for each of a plurality of prospective

7   customers, a projected quantity of material for

8   processing;

9   determining for each customer a complexity factor for

10   processing said material, including dismantling

11   prototype machines, identifying work content and

12   resulting saleable, commodity, and trash items, said

13   complexity factor representing processing time divided

14   by said projected quantity <u>as initially defined during</u>

15   <u>prototype dismantling and subsequently modified by</u>

16   <u>actual experience</u>; and

17   responsive to said projected quantity and said

18   complexity factor, determining staffing requirements

19   and productivity targets for processing said material.

1   20.   [Original]   The program storage device of claim 19,

2   said method steps further comprising the step of projecting

3   said quantity by volume.

1   21.   [Original]   The program storage device of claim 19,

2   said method steps further comprising the step of converting

3   said volume to weight.

1   22.   [Original]   The program storage device of claim 20,

2   said method steps further comprising the step of converting

3   said volume to weight, and determining said complexity

4   factor by prototyping.

1   23.   [Original]   The program storage device of claim 22,

2   said prototyping step including the step of disassembly

3   prototyping.

1   24. [Original] The program storage device of claim 23,

2   said disassembly prototyping step being applied to new

3   material and further comprising the step of accumulating

4   historical data for determining said complexity factor for

5   previously disassembled material.

1   25. [Original] The program storage device of claim 20,

2   said projecting step further comprising the step of

3   determining an expected number of truckloads of said

4   material.

1   26. [Original] The program storage device of claim 23,

2   said disassembly prototyping further including the step of

3   determining salvageable and disposable content for said

4   material of a given equipment type.

1   27. [Original] The program storage device of claim 19,

2   said method steps further comprising the steps of applying

3   said quantity projections and complexity factors to workload

4   planning model for forecasting workload requirements for

5   said processing; and responsive to said workload

6   requirements determining staffing requirements and resource

7   balancing between projects.

1   28.   [Original]   The program storage device of claim 27,

2   said method steps further comprising the step of adjusting

3   said workload requirements for absenteeism, fatigue, breaks,

4   and vacation pattern factors.

1   29.   [Original]   The program storage device of claim 27,

2   said workload planning model being implemented as a computer

3   spreadsheet.

1   30.   [Original]   The program storage device of claim 29,

2   said method steps further comprising the step of

3   periodically updating said workload planning model based

4   upon actual and anticipated changes in quantity projections

5   and complexity factors.

1   31.   [Original]   The program storage device of claim 28,

2   said method steps further comprising the step of calculating

3   said productivity targets for a demanufacturing enterprise

4   using said quantity projections and complexity factors.

1   32.   [Currently amended]   A computer program product for

2   forecasting staffing requirements for a demanufacturing

3   enterprise, comprising:

4   a computer readable medium;

5   first program instructions for converting projected

6   customer returns to weight, multiplying said weight by

7   a complexity factor determined initially by disassembly

8   prototyping and thereafter modified by experience to

9   generate a staff requirement for each of a plurality of

10   customers, said disassembly prototyping including

11   dismantling prototype machines, identifying work

12   content and resulting saleable, commodity, and trash

13   items, said complexity factor calculated as processing

14   time divided by said weight;

15   second program instructions for generating a summation

16   of said staff requirements for all customers; and

17   third program instructions for adjusting said staff

18   requirements for all customers by an expected

19   absenteeism factor, fatigue factor, breaks

20   requirements, and vacation patterns to generate said

21   staffing requirements and productivity targets for said

22   demanufacturing enterprise; and wherein

23   said first, second, and third program instructions are

24   recorded on said computer readable medium.